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THE SOLONS IN SESSION

THE WORK OF THE LAW MAKERS OF THE STATE ASSEMBLED IN COLUMBIA.

A Condensed Report of the Proceedings Taken From the Daily Papers From Day to Day as the Work Proceeds.

January 25.

IN THE HOUSE

The house was the only body in session today in so far as legislation is concerned. There was a whole lot of discussion on bills presented, but as a rule they were passed over or otherwise disposed of.

The Schley commendatory resolution came up one day last week, it being introduced by Representative Johnson, of Fairfield. When it came up for consideration today there was much discussion on the resolution. A number of members thought the resolutions were unduly hard on criticism of the naval board, and while the house was as a rule "Schley men," they did not want to commit the state of South Carolina to a partisan expression of opinion. The resolution after much discussion was referred to the committee on federal relations, but the Schley-Sampson controversy was largely debated before this was done.

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE POOR.

Mr. Lomax's bill to provide free text books for poor children was then taken up, and Mr. Rucker defended the measure. He thought the bill a well conceived measure. It was provided that not over five per cent. should be invested in any one year for school books, and the books are to remain the property of the school trustees.

Mr. Ashley thought the bill was right and it ought to pass.

Mr. Lomax said he was familiar with the school situation of today and he held that the bill was on the right line. His whole purpose was to help the public schools. Last year he proposed to the trustees of his school that they would buy books and loan them to the children and the result was that every school child in the district attended the schools.

Mr. Webb said he was the friend of the poor children. His sympathies went out to the poor children. The bill forces the children to take an oath that they were unable to buy books.

Mr. Ashley and Mr. Lomax insisted that no oath was required. The best thing was to improve the schools and get them on a cash basis. Books are now very cheap.

Mr. F. H. McMaster favored the bill with a strong speech. The bill was then ordered to its third reading as follows:

Section 1. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the trustees of any school district that any patron of such school is unable by reason of poverty to purchase the necessary books for the use of his or her child or children, then in such case the trustees of such schools district may in their discretion purchase such necessary books for such pupils: Provided, the sum so expended for the purchase of said books shall not exceed the sum of 5 per cent. of the school fund of said district in any one year: And provided further, That the books so purchased shall be the property of such public school district.

Several other matters were discussed but nothing of importance was disposed of.

IN THE SENATE.

January 20.—The Senate met at 8:00 o'clock tonight. Among others the following new bills were introduced:

Senator Goodwyn: To provide for an oil inspector and regulating his duties.

Senator Douglass: Regulating the aid given by counties to Ex Confederate soldiers and to prevent their disfranchisement.

Senator Gaines: To deliver certain relics to the Daughters of the Confederacy of Greenwood.

Senator Ransom: To compensate township boards of assessors.

Senator Stanland: Providing for a Confederate home.

The Senate then went into consid-

eration of third reading bills. The following bills were passed:

Senator Hydrick: To authorize the county treasurer and county superintendent of the several counties to borrow money for any fiscal year to pay school claims of said year.

The House bill proposed by Mr. McGowan, to authorize refunding bonds issued by school districts, was given a third reading.

A special order was made of Senator Sheppard's bill relating to kidnapping.

Senator Sheppard's bill relating to two election boards came up, and the Senator explained that the present law required one board for State officers and another for national. There are appointed in each precinct two sets of managers. The purpose is to have one board. Where it costs now \$30,000, it will cost under this bill half that amount.

The bill was passed to a third reading on motion of Senator Sheppard.

The bill to establish Congressional districts in the State, being one introduced by Senator Marshall, was made a special order for Friday.

Senator Graydon's jury bill was read in its great length with various amendments suggested by the committee.

Senator Aldrich moved that Section 1 should be amended so that the Governor should be instructed to appoint three disinterested persons in each county, who should receive certain compensation, who should draw the juries. Senator Aldrich proceeded to make a forceful and interesting address on the jury law generally, taking instances in his own experience to show why his amendment should be adopted. He argued very eloquently for the purity of the jury and jury law, and thought the selection of juries should be entrusted to men who have no office or political aspirations.

Senator Graydon, in a general defense of the jury system, declared that ninety nine times out of a hundred the verdicts of the juries of South Carolina were right. These verdicts might not please the newspapers, and the amendment would certainly put the appointees of the Governor in the primary, and even if it did not do that, it might provide some jobs on the recommendation of Senators.

Senator Aldrich replied and charged very earnestly that the present jury law is not properly carried out. He declared that some of the best citizens were not on the jury list, because the juries are generally drawn by politicians.

Senator Mayfield discussed the bill and moved to postpone indefinitely the amendment offered by Senator Aldrich. His motion was adopted.

There was a good deal of discussion as to the amendment in reference to the number of names put in the jury box. Senator Mayfield and Senator Mower made suggestions. After a great deal of discussion the bill was finally passed, with some minor amendments, one being by Senator Mower, to put in the jury box one name out of every three of the qualified electors in each county. Many other amendments were voted on, but there were so many of them that the bill was ordered engrossed and printed before it is sent to the house. It was provided that the bill should become effective at once, as soon as approved by the Governor.

Senator Douglass introduced a bill making it unlawful for any indigent Confederate to be committed to the poor house and providing that he should receive county aid.

IN THE SENATE.

January 21.—On account of the election of judges, the Senate only remained in session about a half hour this morning. Several bills were introduced, the most important of which being a bill introduced by Senator Aldrich, of Barnwell, to punish any party needlessly exposing any child to fire. The bill was given its first reading.

The bill of Senator Sheppard to provide only one set of commissioners for election passed its third reading, and was sent to the house.

In the house, only routine business was done, and no important matter was taken up to delay the elections.

January 22.—The various redistricting bills introduced caused the house to spend almost the entire morning session in discussion, and at one time it looked as if there would be hard words between Mr. Weston, Richard, and Mr. Cosgrove, of Charleston.

The ball opened by a speech by Mr. McGowan, who spoke for some time in favor of his bill. As there are bills by Messrs. Weston, Freeman and McGowan, he was interrupted several times by a number of supporters of the various bills. He made a strong argument, however, and it could be seen that he won over several to his side.

After a speech by Mr. Weston in favor of his bill and remarks by several other members of the house, Mr. Cosgrove, of Charleston, moved that the whole matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, as that committee had never heard of the bill, and there is where the bill should have been referred. In fact, the members of that committee should have been consulted about the matter. He further moved that one week be given all who wanted to discuss the bill to appear before that committee.

Mr. Weston was on his feet at once and replied that he never had introduced a bill in the house by consent of any committee, and if they thought that everything should be referred to them before being introduced, then "to hell with the committee on privileges and elections."

Messrs. Dominick, Weston, Cosgrove and Smith engaged in a little squabble, until somebody moved that the house adjourn.

The resolution of Mr. Cosgrove was lost, and the house adjourned after deciding to visit Augusta Friday and take part in the good roads convention there. The Senate decided yesterday not to go.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate little was done, except in discussion of the three or four bills up for consideration.

The bill to prohibit corporation attorneys from becoming members of the general assembly was killed.

Senator Appelt's bill to regulate the traffic in cotton seed was killed, after much discussion.

The bill to punish kidnapping with life imprisonment passed its third reading. After that a rumor was whispered around of the debate going on in the house and senators commenced going over. Later they adjourned to meet tomorrow.

EXPRESS MESSENGER SHOT.

McCloud Receives a Bullet Through His Leg at the Hand of Sanders.

[Greenville News, 21st.]

Express Messengers McCloud and Sanders had a difficulty on the incoming Atlantic Coast line passenger train yesterday which resulted in McCloud receiving a bullet through his left leg.

The affair occurred between Kinnards and Newberry while the train was in motion. It seems that McCloud was a passenger on the train, but being a brother Messenger went into Sanders car, where he was at work.

In a short time, it is said, Sanders began a quarrel with McCloud and finally cursed him and called him a lie. McCloud resented the insult by striking Sanders, who pulled his pistol and fired, the bullet passing through his left leg. McCloud grabbed the pistol from Sanders and said, "I have a good notion to kill you." A witness in the car, however, grabbed McCloud's hand and prevented him from firing the weapon.

The wound in McCloud's leg is not considered serious, but a physician after examining it said that the young man had a narrow escape.

"Had the bullet struck about two inches higher it doubtless would have killed him." It is not known whether Sanders will be prosecuted. Both of the young men run as messengers on the A. C. L. between Laurens and Charleston and are experienced men in their work.

TILLMAN'S BAD "BREAK."

Not Being Conversant With History as It Is Written in Boston He Is Unaware that "The Revolutionary War was Waged Solely and Exclusively by the Descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers."

[Baltimore Sun.]

In a speech in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, made an observation which will give grievous offence to New England, and doubtless provoke a crushing rejoinder from the Senators from that section. Mr. Tillman, according to a Washington dispatch, "spoke of the achievements of the South Carolina troops in the Revolutionary war, and said that the battles fought in his State were more important than those fought in Massachusetts." "We don't want Massachusetts to bag all of the glory," he added, "for as our illustrious Rear Admiral Schley has said of a later triumph of our arms, there is glory enough for all."

It is regrettable that Mr. Tillman has been led into this indiscreet utterance. Upon the best Massachusetts authority it can be asserted that the Revolutionary war was waged solely and exclusively by the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, despite all statements to the contrary. George Washington, the great soldier of the Revolution, was not, as some ill-informed persons assert, a Virginian of the cavalier type, but a pure-blooded son of a "Praise-God-Barebones" sire. Thomas Jefferson was of undiluted Puritan ancestry, and the Declaration of Independence was a rehash of the expressions of Boston tea-party patriots. Massachusetts troops alone and unassisted fought Burgoyne to a standstill and compelled him to surrender. The capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., was a triumph of New England valor and generalship, the French allies of the Revolutionists being merely spectators, who were permitted to be present to see how Massachusetts could humble "Perfidious Albion."

The battles in the South were all fought by New England warriors, the natives coming upon the field after the victories were won to congratulate the legions from Boston upon their invincible courage. Some historians who have not availed themselves of the only reliable sources of information have rashly asserted that John Paul Jones, the dashing sea-fighter, was born in Scotland. Of course, this cannot be the fact. Jones's ancestors came over on the Mayflower, and the naval hero was born under the shadow of the Sacred Codfish. In the second war with England Massachusetts maintained her supremacy. That cultured Bostonian, Andrew Jackson, was in command of the New England troops which won the famous battle at New Orleans, while the glorious achievements of our navy on the great lakes and elsewhere must be fairly attributed to New England.

Mr. Tillman's friends will be surprised to find that he is not conversant with history as it is written in Boston. After the Senators from that part of the country have finished with him he will be a wiser and a sadder man. He will learn that every great and good man who has had a hand in the making of this Republic was a New Englander. South Carolinians, Virginians and Pennsylvanians may have made feeble efforts to be useful, but their labors were, of course, in vain. When Mr. Hoar turns his batteries upon Mr. Tillman the latter will discover just how insignificant and trivial a part everybody except the Pilgrim Fathers played in the development of the United States. It is impossible not to feel sorry for the South Carolina Senator, for his motives were good, even if his discretion was below par and his knowledge of American history sadly inadequate.

Job Could Not Have Stood It.

If he'd had itching piles. They are terribly annoying; but Bucklen's arnica salve will cure the worst case of piles an earth. It has cured thousands. For injuries, pains or bodily eruptions its the salve in the world. Price 25c. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by F. U. Lake.

ELECTIONS HELD AND AGONY IS ALL OVER.

PURDY AND DANTZLER ARE TO BE THE NEW JUDGES.

Dispensary Officials Win Out.—No Candidates in Opposition to Williams and Crum; Evans and Dukes De-feated Their Opponents.

[The State, 22nd.]

The election for judges was held yesterday according to the announcements already made, and the election of dispensary officials was also held—rather unexpectedly. All of the judges whose terms expired were re-elected, except judges W. C. Benet and O. W. Buchanan who declined re-election.

Hon. C. G. Dantzler had no opposition for Judge Benet's place and was unanimously elected. For Judge Buchanan's place Hon. R. O. Purdy of Sumter was elected on the first ballot.

H. H. Crum was re-elected dispensary commissioner; L. J. Williams had no opposition for the place of chairman of the dispensary board; H. H. Evans and A. F. H. Dukes were elected directors after a race which was closer than expected a short time ago.

Until yesterday at noon it was not thought that these elections could be held yesterday. Mr. F. H. McMaster, on behalf of the committee on conference, reported that the committee had agreed that the house should recede from its position in regard to the time of holding the elections, other than for the judgeships. This would mean that the elections would be pulled off at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The committee also recommended that, as another vacancy had occurred on the Clemson board, four trustees be elected instead of three.

Mr. Moses raised the point of order that this latter proposition was an amendment and for that reason could not be incorporated in the report of a committee on conference. Mr. Cooper also called attention to the fact that the judiciary committees of the two houses were to meet at the hour suggested to consider the matter of adopting a code.

The house refused to accept the committee's report and a committee on free conference was asked for, the members from the house to be Messrs. Tatum, Cooper and Colcock.

The senate at a short session after the adjournment of the morning session of the joint assembly appointed members of the free conference committee. The committee met and appointed 4 o'clock p. m. as the time for holding the elections for directors trustees, etc. This report was adopted by both houses and the elections held rather unexpectedly.

At 10.30 o'clock the senate and the house assembled in the hall of the house of representatives and proceeded to the election of

THE JUDGES.

Senator Ransom of Orangeburg nominated the Hon. Chas. G. Dantzler. This was seconded by Mr. Cosgrove of the Charleston delegation, by Senator Sharpe of Lexington and Mr. Prince of Anderson. There were no further nominations. The tellers, Senators Ransom and Sharpe and Representatives Tatum, Sinkler and Spears, announced that Mr. Dantzler had received 155 votes.

For judge of the second circuit, Senator Henderson of Aiken nominated the incumbent, Judge James Aldrich of Aiken. This was seconded by Mr. Wilson of Sumter and others. There were no other nominations. The tellers, Senators Henderson and Aldrich and Messrs. Kinsey, Williams and McGowan, reported that Judge Aldrich has received 153 votes.

For judge of the third judicial circuit, Senator Manning of Sumter nominated Hon. T. B. Fraser of Sumter. This was seconded by Mr. Craft of Aiken, and Mr. Freeman of Marlboro.

Mr. McLeod of Sumter nominated Mr. R. O. Purdy of Sumter. This was seconded by Mr. Henry B. Richardson of Clarendon and Capt. Hill of Colleton.

Mr. Well of Florence nominated Mr. George Galletly of Florence. This was seconded by Mr. Lockwood of Beaufort, Mr. Dominick of Newberry and Senator Aldrich of Barnwell. The tellers were Senators Manning and Ilderton and representatives Carter, Murchison and Theus. When the vote was first taken Mr. Fraser received 37, Mr. Galletly 42 and Mr. Purdy 76. The latter needed just three votes of election. Then succeeded a number of changes, the break being made by Mr. Lyde of Orangeburg, who changed from Galletly to Purdy. The final result was: Total number of votes cast 115; of which number Mr. Fraser received 31, Mr. Galletly 40 and Mr. Purdy 40; necessary to a choice 78.

Senator Blakney of Chesterfield nominated Judge R. C. Watts of Cheraw to succeed himself as judge of the fourth circuit. This was seconded by Mr. McGowan in behalf of the Laurens delegation. There were numerous seconds to the nomination. The tellers, Senators Blakney and McDermott and Messrs. W. L. Parker, Efrid and Dennis, reported that Judge Watts had received 154 votes.

Senator Glenn nominated Judge Geo. W. Gage of Chester to succeed himself. This was seconded by Mr. Williams of Lancaster, Mr. Brice of York and others. The tellers, Senators Glenn and Hough and representatives Woodward, Beaumgard and Richardson, reported that Judge Gage received 155 votes and was declared judge of the sixth judicial circuit.

Judge Klugh was nominated to succeed himself as judge of the eighth circuit. The nomination was made by Mr. W. H. Parker of Abbeville, seconded by Senator Brice of York and a number of others. The tellers were Senators Graydon and Herndon and representatives Gunter, McCraw and Moffatt. Judge Klugh received 148 votes.

Mr. Williams of Lancaster nominated the Hon. Ira. B. Jones of Lancaster to succeed himself as a justice of the supreme court. This was seconded by Mr. Dominick on behalf of the Newberry delegation, by Mr. Haile of York, by senators Hough and Glenn. There were 130 votes cast and Justice Jones received 130.

The election of judges was then concluded and the joint assembly was adjourned after having been in session two hours and 15 minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock another session of the joint assembly was held. Lieut. Gov. J. H. Tillman, the president of the body, ordered the sergeants at arms to clear the floor of all persons not entitled to seats thereon. This required some time as there were a great many interested spectators. The galleries were filled by the overflow from the floor below. This is the first time that such an order has ever been issued by the chair and its salutary effects was noticeable. As soon as the dispensary elections were over the crowd in the gallery deserted the hall, and the other elections dragged heavily.

For the office of commissioner of the State dispensary there was but one name put forward, that of H. H. Crum, the incumbent. He was nominated by Mr. Tatum of Orangeburg, seconded by Mr. Bivens of Dorchester and several others. There were 147 votes, Mr. Crum receiving the entire number.

For the office of chairman of the board of directors of the dispensary there was only one nomination, L. J. Williams of Edgefield. Mr. Williams is the incumbent. He was nominated by Senator Sharpe of Lexington, seconded by Mr. Strom of Edgefield and Mr. Croft of Aiken. The name of Senator Stanland was not presented, although it was expected that it would be. Mr. Williams received the entire vote polled, 146.

Then came the vote for the other two members of the board of directors of the State dispensary. There were six candidates, Senator J. A.

McDermott of Horry; A. F. H. Dukes of Orangeburg, former member of the general assembly; H. H. Evans of Newberry, former member of the general assembly; B. H. Theus, representative from Hampton; A. H. Dean, Sr., representative from Spartanburg; L. W. Boykin of Kershaw, recently a dispensary inspector.

When the vote was first taken, it was seen that Mr. Evans was elected. There were 155 votes cast, 78 being necessary for election. Mr. Evans had received 80, Mr. Dukes received 69; Mr. Boykin 54; Mr. Theus 24; Mr. McDermott 23; Mr. Dean 48.

As soon as the last vote was cast, Mr. Theus' supporters began to break, a number of them voting for Mr. Boykin. For a while it appeared that Mr. Boykin would catch up with and pass Mr. Dukes. Senator McDermott's supporters also began to dissipate. When one of Mr. Dean's supporters voted for Boykin, this was the signal to several others and they changed from Dean to Dukes and the latter's election was ensured.

The vote as finally declared was Evans 86; Dukes 80; Boykin 72; Dean 31; McDermott 20; Theus 15.

PENITENTIARY DIRECTORS.

There were four candidates for the two vacancies on the board of directors of the State penitentiary. The incumbents were re-elected, W. B. Love of York of receiving 96 votes; W. D. Mann of Abbeville 78; J. O. Wingo of Greenville 66, and W. C. Vincent of Beaufort 62. There were 151 votes cast, 76 being necessary to elect.

The joint assembly at 7 o'clock took a recess until 8:30 p. m., at which time to reassemble to elect trustees of several colleges and a State librarian.

NIGHT SESSION.

There were two vacancies on the Winthrop board, the incumbents being Dr. T. A. Crawford of Rock Hill and Col. Willie Jones of Columbia. There were three nominees. Dr. Crawford and Col. Jones were nominated. The nomination of Hon. J. E. Brazeale of Anderson created somewhat of a surprise. Mr. Brazeale was a member of the original board which established the college. He was nominated by Mr. Tatum and the nomination received numerous seconds. The result was Crawford 51; Brazeale 111, and Jones 100. The two latter were elected.

There were two nominees for places on the South Carolina college board to fill two vacancies. The incumbents—Col. Jno. T. Sloan of Columbia and Robert MacFarland of Darlington—were re-elected without opposition.

There were four trustees for Clemson to be elected. The nominations were L. A. Sasse of Lexington, W. D. Evans of Chesterfield, A. T. Smythe of Charleston and Jno. S. Garris of Spartanburg. The three former were re-elected. Mr. Garris fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Redfearn.

There was one vacancy on the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy. Gen. Ellison Capers declined re-election and Mr. Orlando Sheppard of Edgefield was unanimously elected. Mr. Sheppard is an alumnus of the Citadel, as is required of all members of the board of visitors.

Mr. W. K. Sligh of Newberry declined re-election as a trustee of the colored college at Orangeburg and Mr. Cole L. Blease of Newberry was nominated to succeed him. Mr. A. L. Dukes of Orangeburg was nominated for the other vacancy. Both were elected without opposition.

Miss L. H. LaBorde was unanimously elected State librarian to fill the unexpired term of the former librarian, resigned. Miss LaBorde has filled the position admirably for several months by appointment of the governor.

The work of the joint assembly being concluded, that body was declared adjourned at 10.20 p. m., having spent the greater part of the day in session balloting.